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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1911.

## A GREAT CHANCE FOR HARMON.

At the recent Conference of the Governors, Mr. Harmon was selected by his associates on the special committee appointed to advise the Supreme Court as to the rights of the States in the matter of making railroad rates, to prepare the brief and address the Court. "Thus," says the New York Sun, "Governor Harmon would become the champion of the constitutional rights of the States and, incidentally, the cynosure of all those who feel strongly on the subject. Their name is legion." Which means, of course, that Mr. Harmon's choice for this great work will be considered by his political importance as a candidate for President. Chosen as the special and immediate representative of the Governors of all the States in so vital a matter, it must be assumed that he will have their sympathy and support, and as the battle which he is to wage will be for the rights of the people and the independence of the States in dealing with their own internal affairs, it would not be surprising if he should win the sympathy and support of large masses of the people. The Democrats among them say that if this Governor of Ohio, a rock-ribbed Republican State, which he has carried twice already against fearful odds, is regarded as the best man to fight the battles of the people before the Supreme Court he might be the best man to care for their rights in the office of President. Of course, his selection for the service required of him was not meant in a political way, but any one can see how it might be turned to serious political account, when there are so many able Democrats this year who would make good Presidential candidates.

The case, which prompted the most unusual course adopted by the Governors' Conference, is thus plainly and dispassionately stated by the New York Times:

"The Minnesota law reduced the passenger rates of Minnesota from 3 cents to 2 cents a mile, and the Commission on the reduced merchandise rates from 20 to 25 per cent, and the rates on bulky commodities something over 7 per cent. After the special master appointed by the court had reported his findings and recommendations, Judge Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered an opinion affirming the right of the States to regulate the rates of interstate commerce, and the court found that the Minnesota law was unconstitutional, inasmuch as they did not permit the earning of a fair return upon that part of the railway companies' capital invested in the State of Minnesota; under the rates enacted and ordered, that income upon this capital would be reduced to range between 2 and 2.5 per cent, while it was the opinion of the court that a 7 per cent. return would have been no more than fair. The rates, therefore, were fixed in violation of the provision of the Federal Constitution which forbids the taking of property without due compensation."

"This was enough to justify the annulment of the rates complained of, but the court, again following the findings of the Master as to fact, declared that these Minnesota rates, though they were in terms applicable only to interstate commerce, really operated as a burden upon a large part of interstate commerce, which is the exclusive concern of the Federal Government. It is on this point that the Conference of Governors has sounded the alarm about the invasion of State rights. They insist, with ample justification from the Constitution and the law, that interstate commerce is exclusively a matter of State concern. The Federal act to regulate commerce, indeed, declares that its provisions are not applicable to the transportation of persons or properties wholly within one State. The point at issue is whether these Minnesota regulations, though in terms applying only to interstate traffic, really transcend the jurisdiction and fell upon interstate commerce as a burden and regulation. The facts are, as found by the Master, that the rates within Minnesota were fixed so low that they compelled the railroads affected to reduce their laws on interstate rates, thereby leading to discrimination against other interstate carriers contrary to the letter and intent of the Federal law. For instance, the interstate rate fixed by the State of Minnesota between St. Paul and Moorhead, a distance of 25 miles, was 20 per cent. lower than the law in Fargo, lying in the State of North Dakota just across the Red River, one mile beyond Moorhead. The Master found that the effect of this was to injure the interstate business of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Moorhead and other points in Minnesota 64 per cent., and practically to destroy through business between St. Paul and Fargo. Counsel of the complainants stated out that, as a consequence, a large proportion of all traffic for the transportation of merchandise in the district bounded by the Missouri River, the Canadian boundary, the Pacific Ocean, and the Mexican boundary, either have come down or must come down. Here, evidently, the acts of the State of Minnesota did, in fact, affect interstate commerce business over the entire country."

The Times does not think the

tion is of very serious consequence. In its opinion, if Judge Sanborn had decided that the Minnesota rates were confiscatory and therefore unlawful, quite apart from any considerations of interstate traffic, and said nothing about interference with Federal prerogative, the case would probably have rested there. It is also of the opinion that the Supreme Court, having affirmed Judge Sanborn's decree on the ground that the rates were confiscatory and in violation of law, it is not necessary to inquire as to their effect upon interstate traffic. The question, however, is a very important one, or the Governors would not have raised it, and its argument by Governor Harmon will be awaited with interest by the people as well as the candidates.

## THE V. M. I.

Last year there was a great disturbance at the Virginia Military Institute. Practically the entire Third Class resisted the lawful authorities of the Institute. It was mutiny. The fate of the Institute was at stake. The Board of Trustees sustained the Superintendent. The cadets who were in rebellion were dismissed. The Institute was saved. It is all the better and stronger because of the courageous way with which this case was handled.

In less than a week after the present term was opened (there were as many cadets at the V. M. I. as could be provided for. The maximum number that can be taken care of is three hundred and fifty. Last Saturday three hundred and fifty-three had been enlisted, but there were six casualties, arising largely from the failure of cadets to be promoted in their classes, and in the barracks Saturday night there were three hundred and forty-seven cadets with only three places to be filled, all of which have been promised. This is the first time in the history of the institution that such a condition has existed, and this happy result is largely attributable to the firm stand taken by the Board of Visitors in refusing to reinstate the Third Class last February. Teaching boys to be soldiers is a very serious business. What is needed now by the young men of the country more than anything else is respect for authority.

## THE PLAIN DINNER.

When a dinner is eaten in the cause of politics, it is customary to call it a banquet. Such used to be the case, anyway. Now political feasts have become more humble and more democratic. An example of this is afforded in the case of the Young Men's Republican Club in Minneapolis, which takes pride in announcing that the dinner which it will give the President on his visit to that city will cost but \$1 the cover, and that no evening clothes will be worn.

"In fact," says the San Francisco Call, "the dollar dinner promises to be exalted to the character of a campaign 'keynote.'" Any old metaphor goes in politics. Mr. Bryan struck the key long ago when the silver dollar was a symbol of much meaning as well as the price of a political feed. "The gilded luxury of the Money Devil over his food" is always the easy subject of the stump statesman. Senator Bailey, of Texas, is pretty good on this theme, as evidenced by the following excerpt quoted by the Call:

"When the honest yeomanry of Texas are sitting down to supper, these parasites of New York and Washington are just beginning their dinners. Whilst you sit at table in your shirt sleeves with your collars open to let the sun-kissed evening breeze of the Gulf cool your manly bosoms, these dudes encase themselves in stiff white shirts, buttoned to necks, which encircle in stiff linen collars and chokers, the shirt topped with a low-cut vest, and this with a coat cut away in the tail until it makes the monkey dressed up. That is the black; that go with it 'must always be black; but as for me, thank God! I belong to a white man's party in a white man's State."

If the Democrats would only incorporate a plain dinner plank in the platform, providing for no collar at meals, and let Bailey, of Texas, and Bleese, of South Carolina, speak on this issue, successful would that party be.

## STARLING GUNN, VIRGINIAN.

A week or ten days ago the Raleigh News and Observer published a story about how Mr. Kerr had gone on a visit to Lafayette Murray, who lives like a lord on a fine plantation three miles from the thriving hamlet of Yanceyville, in Caswell County, North Carolina; how he found a little graveyard on this plantation, and in this graveyard an old monument or headstone which marked the last resting place of Starling Gunn, a soldier of the Revolution, who had fired the first cannon at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. In view of the well known historical gifts of the News and Observer, we assumed that there was really no foundation for the story, and immediately discredited it, suggesting that if the alleged grave should be opened the original copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration would be found in the left-hand pocket of the Jim Swinger which he (the said Starling Gunn) is almost certain to have worn on his farewell appearance. That was a trifle way in which to speak of so serious a matter. If, in the circumstances, it could have been regarded seriously, and we wish now to make the most ample apology for this apparently irrelevant observation, since we are assured that there was really a Revolutionary soldier by the name engraved on the monument in Caswell County, that his memory is cherished by his descendants to this day because of his high character and his loyal service to his country in the great struggle for American independence. The Rev. E. Steirling Gunn writes as follows:

lows from Trinity Rectory, Natchez, Mississippi:

I have just read a clipping from your issue of September 10 with the caption, "Another Find in North Carolina." There is the grave of my grandfather, Starling Gunn, in Caswell County, North Carolina, some three miles from Yanceyville, with a tombstone, bearing this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Starling Gunn, a soldier in the War of Independence, who fired the first cannon at York and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was for more than forty years a prominent member of the M. E. Church, who died August 13th, 1853, age 88 years, 3 months and 4 days."

The monument or tombstone was erected by my grandfather's family. I think by my father, and the inscription was placed there because my grandfather told my father that these were the facts in regard to his war experiences. I never saw my grandfather, for whom I am named, but I have heard my father recite these facts many times.

This statement from the Rev. Mr. Gunn establishes beyond any further question that there is a monument in the old graveyard on Mr. Murray's plantation, three miles from Yanceyville, in Caswell County, North Carolina, and that it marks the spot where Starling Gunn, Patriot and Soldier, rests. "But," says the Rev. Mr. Gunn, "and this is the most interesting feature of the new North Carolina find: 'But my grandfather was not a soldier from North Carolina. He settled in the virgin forests of the Old North State after the war. From the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., I have received the following record: 'Starling Gunn, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, born in Brunswick County, Virginia, May 9th, 1764. Residence at enlistment Amelia County, Virginia. Dates of enlistment September, 1780, February, 1781, March, 1781, June, 1781. Length of service, 3 months, 15 days, 3 months, 12 days. Rank, private. Captains under whom service was rendered, Edward Mumford, John Knight, Anderson and Cobb, Price, Colonels, Elliott, Merline, Richardson, Lamb, State, Virginia Continental. Battles in which engaged in, Siege of Yorktown. He served as a substitute for his father, Thomas Gunn.'"

"But my grandfather was not a soldier from North Carolina." All honor to Starling Gunn, the Virginian, who fought with Washington at Yorktown!

## LAW IN NEW YORK.

Senator Joseph Bailey is not to go to New York to practice law, as was first announced. He will follow his profession in Texas.

That was a wise decision, perhaps. On his part, Texas is an empire, where prosperity walks unhindered. Business is big there, and Senator Bailey is not too old to share in the benefits of the coming expansion of Texas business. He can wait, but he might be too old to enter the New York Bar with success.

Other statesmen out of a public position or retired from the public service have gone to New York with high hopes, which withered into disappointment. John G. Carlisle opened a law office in New York after retiring from the Treasury Department. His administration of the public finances in a critical time had brought him into close contact with the most powerful financiers of New York. He had won their gratitude, honorably, by his inflexible firmness in maintaining the gold standard. He was recognized as one of the best lawyers in the United States. Yet when he died his estate amounted to only a few thousand dollars. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, another able lawyer, tried New York for awhile, only to return home. Thomas B. Reed failed to gather the millions that he thought he had been neglecting while serving the country. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, an extraordinarily able lawyer, got out of politics to escape defeat and went to the New York Bar with a brilliant reputation. No one ever hears of him now, though there is no indication that he has failed. Though he was never in the public service, Delphin M. Delmas, the famous California criminal lawyer employed in the Thaw case, presents another example of the mistake of going to New York made by so many able and prominent men. With a reputation as the ablest criminal lawyer of the West, he went to New York, where he added nothing to his fame in the Thaw case, but he got the idea that New York was the right place for him and that California was too small. Now, rumor has it that he hangs around the courts, waiting to have cases assigned to him by them, a really briefless barrister.

The practice of law in New York is largely corporation practice. Corporations choose as their counsel law firms which seem to perpetuate themselves. They are always taking in new blood and training up young men in the business of the firm's clients. A newcomer, no matter what his fame out of New York, has a small chance of breaking into the charmed circle, unless he is willing and young enough to serve the conventional apprenticeship.

New York is immensely overcrowded with lawyers. Competition there is heart-breaking. A great law firm seizes the brains graduates of the best law schools, uses them while they are vigorous and at their best, pays them poorly, holds out false hopes, and, at last, discharges a great proportion of them. The lawyer who really succeeds in New York is an exception.

## MODERN HISTORICAL METHODS.

A suggestion was made lately in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Alexander Konta that the phonograph and cinematograph be employed to supplement the invaluable work of local historical societies. Our St. Louis contemporary thinks that this idea "is of such obvious merit as to command instant and general recognition." The cinematograph, which literally pictures motion in three dimensions, has been so perfected as to reproduce

shades in color. The improved phonograph performs a work with the vibrations of sound nearly as delicate and expressively modulated as the cinematograph does with the vibrations of light. What written records, no matter how truly and with what art composed, convey to the intelligence cannot be compared in vividness with what the one wonderful invention does for the ear and the other for the eye. Both these inventions will have great influence on the fine art of writing history. Which one of varying versions of the same event is to be accepted and approved will not matter much, when its appearance and accompanying sound, its very substance, are faithfully preserved.

If moving pictures and graphophones had been in existence one hundred and thirty-odd years ago, we could go to a local Virginia society for certain dramatic scenes at Yorktown, to a Pennsylvania society for historic incidents in the Continental Congress, to a Massachusetts society for a picture of Bunker Hill.

Reproductions of scenes, records of events and the voices of important personages are invested with exceeding interest as the years roll on, truly observes the Post-Dispatch. Real historical values would attach to the mighty "eye" that renominated Cleveland by acclamation in St. Louis in 1888, to the "Cross of Gold" speech of Mr. Bryan, to the night scenes that followed the receipt of Parker's gold position telegram in 1901.

## FREE BOOKS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The commissioners of Birmingham, which is under the commission form of government, passed a resolution Tuesday appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of providing free text-books and other supplies to children in the first and second grades in the Birmingham public schools.

The ideal system is that under which the children of a city can secure an education wholly free of cost, and it is toward this end that the people of Birmingham are working.

Inability to buy the necessary books doubtless keeps many children out of the schools, not only in Birmingham, but in all other cities where the purchase of such supplies is made necessary. The result is that many young folks grow up in ignorance with impaired efficiency. Otherwise, they might become most valuable citizens.

In a few years, according to the Birmingham News, any boy and any girl in Birmingham can go through the schools of the city without charge for tuition, books or other supplies.

## PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

From the producer to the consumer is a long way. On that way many things occur to heighten the cost of living. An illustration of this fact was given by Mr. Egan, former minister to Chile, in an address to farmers. He said:

"I have but to state that the potatoes for which consumers paid \$60,000 last year netted our farmers less than \$5,500,000. Cabbages, which sold in this city for \$5,125,000, brought the farmers \$1,830,000, and milk, which sold to consumers for \$18,000,000, brought the farmer but \$23,000,000."

That is to say that of the \$6 paid by the consumer for potatoes, the farmer received only \$5 cents. What became of the \$5.15? There are cabbages for which the consumer paid \$1, but the farmer only got \$15 for them. It requires six bushels of potatoes to secure one bushel from the producer to the consumer. If somebody desire a cabbage, he has to give somebody five heads to get one from the farmer to him.

There is a vigorous movement on hand to bring the consumer and producer closer together. It certainly looks as if both would benefit if they would apply the rule of reason to the prosperous middleman.

## A GOOD PLEDGE.

The members of the men's Sunday school class of the rich and fashionable Lake Avenue Episcopal Church, Pasadena, have all taken what they term the "Help the Other Fellow" pledge. Here are some of the promises included in the pledge:

Not to patronize stores that are open Sunday.

Not to shop after 6 P. M. Saturday.

Not to ride on street cars Sunday.

Not to get angry at telephone girls, no matter how bad the telephone service.

Not to require the butcher, baker or grocer to deliver his wares more than once a day. To do Christmas shopping a month and a half before Christmas.

Some of these promises will be hard to keep, but they are all for the better. Other people would be helped considerably were these pledges faithfully observed.

## ONIONS FOR RICHES.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, talked somewhat freely to a reporter in New York the other day. She said that in religion she is a Quaker, and always has been one. Quakers, these days, appear to be dying out, she says. She is not prejudiced against any other religion and is not "set" in her views. "I follow the Bible," she declares, "and work from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. when I am in New York." Such a programme gives her a "good conscience and an excellent appetite." She has outlived four executors and six trustees "after the doctors said I could not live a year," and "it follows I must take pretty good care of my health."

she said that it was not gum that she was concealing. She went on:

"I never chew gum. But I do eat onions, and many of them. I have some baked for me every morning. They keep me from having a cold. I should advise all people afflicted with throat trouble to eat plenty of onions. An old English doctor gave me this advice, and that is why I keep so well. Young folk should eat them raw, but when they reach my age onions are much better when baked."

There, the secret is out! Eat onions and grow rich. Better a fragrant breath than an empty pocketbook. Two famous women have championed the cause of the biennial herbaceous allium ceps—Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest in material wealth, and the editor of the Orange Observer, richest intellectually. Power, might and majesty await those who delight in the eating of this superb esculent which was valued for its virtues by those who fashioned the Sphinx and bulld the pyramids in the dawn of time.

## A SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

It is estimated that the production of automobiles in 1912 will be not less than 210,000, aside from motor trucks. The biggest year of the industry up to this time was 1910, when an average retail price of \$1,533.

The average price for 1912 promises to be about \$1,100, which indicates a great increase in the number of cars selling at \$1,000 or less, with a substantial increase in the higher priced motors.

These figures only partly show the tremendous grasp which this method of transportation has gained in this country. The foreign makes of machines must be added to the domestic ones to show this fully.

Clearly, the motor car must be looked upon as a most potential factor in the industrial and social life of the present and future.

The Memphis News-Scimitar, always profound and sane, says: "Great steps in social evolution have resulted from smaller causes. What began as an expensive toy of the rich is rapidly becoming a popular necessity. Constant attention to the development of low-priced motors is steadily widening the field of usefulness."

The automobile is certain, like the trolley car, to extend indefinitely the residence districts of cities. A writer in a well-known magazine thinks he foresees one mighty city, five hundred miles long and averaging five miles in length, extending from Portland, Maine, to Washington—as a result of fast trains, trolleys and automobiles.

That seems a dream—but how many dreams have been paid by facts! In this fast age, the wild dreams of yesterday are commonplace to-morrow.

The joy car, with a fool as the driver and Death as his companion, is one thing.

The automobile as a factor in industry, pleasure, business and social evolution is another thing.

Editor Waring, of the Charleston Evening Post, ought to have been here yesterday to have seen what Richmond can do in the way of sets. Nothing more glorious was ever witnessed even from the Battery "be-to-de wah."

A woman got on a Ginter Park car yesterday with a hat so big that the conductor had to stand on the ground to collect her fare. Her "lid" completely shaded the motorman from the sun.

A Chicago man chose to spend a night in jail, his explanation being that he needed a night's rest, that his wife talked and talked and did it again and again for thirteen years, and that he wanted the peace and quiet of a cell.

Seeing that they have six days in which they can play golf, would it be asking too much if they should rest on the Sabbath Day?

## Voice of the People

From Booker Washington.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—My attention has been called to what seems to be considerable excitement aroused in Ashland, Va., because of the fact that it is reported that I am planning to place a colored school within the corporate limits of the Ashland community.

I also see by a newspaper clipping that the City Council has met and passed resolutions with the object of preventing such a school from being located within the corporate limits. Taking for granted that the news reports are true, it is past my understanding how people can become excited over the reports without stopping to take the time to inquire as to whether or not such reports are based upon any facts. Many of the lynchings in the United States occur because a rumor begins to fly through the community, and it is passed from one lip to the other without any one taking the time to find out upon what facts the rumor is based.

In regard to the report that I am to establish a negro school in Ashland, I would state that I have never discussed such a matter with any human being, black or white. I have never heard of any proposition to establish a school in Ashland until I received a telegram from Major Moton, of Hampton Institute, asking if there was any truth in the rumor. I will state, further, that all of my time and strength is occupied in carrying on the work of the Tuskegee Institute, and I have neither time, strength nor money to use in becoming responsible for the establishment of another institution.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal.  
Tuskegee, September 15.

## Vindicated.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Surely the cause of the Southern Confederacy has been verified—it is a vindication when we see in your paper of September 15, "Twenty-four Governors resent Invasion of States' rights." Think how "our cause" has grown from thirteen States in 1861 to twenty-four States in 1911. Read on the monument erected to Jefferson Davis, first and only President of the Confederate States of America. "Exponent of Constitutional Principles, Defender of States' Rights."

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### Daily Queries and Answers

**"Irish Bull."**  
What is an "Irish bull"?  
An "Irish bull" is a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction of terms. According to "The British Apollo," of 1740, the meaning of "bull" is derived from Obadiah Bull, an Irish lawyer, of London, in the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509). He was especially notorious for the slips that have come to be regarded as a peculiarity of his countrymen.

**James Carey, the Informer.**  
Please give me the date of the shooting of James Carey, the informer, on board the steamship Melrose Castle, from London to Cape Town. Also please inform me when Patrick O'Donnell was executed for the act.

Carey was shot by O'Donnell on July 29, 1883, when the Melrose Castle was near Port Elizabeth, South Africa. O'Donnell was executed for the shooting on December 10, 1883, in London.

**Greatest Speed on the Water.**  
Will you please inform me what has been the greatest speed attained by any boat—gasoline, electric or steam—and greatly oblige.  
H. C.  
The greatest speed attained by any craft, sail or power, was made by the Maple Leaf III, an English high-power hydroplane, which traveled at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour, in a speed trial on a one-mile course.

## SIR JOHN ANDERSON GETS APPOINTMENT

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.  
SIR JOHN ANDERSON has just been appointed permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in London, and thus becomes the real chief of that great department, which in the case of the self-governing dependencies, conveys to them the wishes and views of the Imperial crown; and where the other colonies are concerned, controls their destinies directly. He is essentially a Chamberlain man, and was first brought forward in the Colonial Department when Joseph Chamberlain was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and found in him a most useful and resourceful assistant. He owes his present appointment to the personal favor of King George and Queen Mary, whom he accompanied on the occasion of their visit to the various colonies, as representative of the Colonial Office. On board the Ophir, shortly after the accession of King Edward to the throne, and when they were still Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

On that occasion he almost got left behind in New Zealand. He had been lunching with the premier, "Dick" Seddon, lingered too long at the table, and got down to the wharf just as the Ophir was slowly gliding away. As there was no other means, Seddon, who was a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, seized Sir John Anderson, who is quite small and slim, by the waist, and literally hurled him on to the deck of the Ophir, where fortunately he was caught by some of the sailors.

King George and Queen Mary were so pleased with Sir John, that shortly after their return home from their colonial tour, he was promoted from his \$10,000 a year clerkship at the Colonial Department in London, to the \$30,000 a year Governorship of the Straits Settlements, with headquarters at Singapore, and Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George followed not long afterwards. Son of that Dr. John Anderson who occupied the position of superintendent of the Gordon Mission at Aberdeen for a number of years, he is eminently qualified for his present post. For at the conferences of colonial premiers held in London in 1897 and again in 1902, he acted as secretary, and thus was brought into intimate contact with the leading colonial statesmen.

The Duke of Camarata, who is playing so prominent a role in Parisian society, and who has just been decorated by the French government with the cross of the Legion of Honor, for the generosity which he displayed in relieving the destitute at the time of the great Paris inundations, is a subject of King Victor Emmanuel, although he makes his home on the banks of the Seine. I mention this in response to inquiries which have been addressed to me concerning his identity. He is the only brother of the head of the great Italian house of Lanza, which, belonging to the feudal nobility of Northern Italy in its origin, has been settled in Sicily ever since the thirteenth century. As in the case of so many of these historic Italian families, it is matrimonially connected with the United States, Don Giuseppe di Lanza, who has no title, being married to Miss Maudine Scott Jones, of Cincinnati, with whom he makes his home at Florence.

The head of the house is Don Pietro Lanza, twelfth Prince of Trabia, in addition to which he has some eight other princely titles, three ducal ones, four marquisates, and about a score of minor dignities. He lives at Palermo, and his wife, Dona Giulia, is one of the Dames du Palais of the Queen of Italy.

Don Pietro's only brother is Don Ottavio di Lanza, who in 1905, five days after his marriage at Paris, received from King Victor Emmanuel the right to assume one of the dukedoms of his old brother, namely, that of Camarata. The Duchess di Camarata is a Frenchwoman, and a great-granddaughter of the famous Marshal Ney, of the Napoleonic era, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. She is a sister of the fourth Prince de la

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